The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NOTES.

The March Session Canard Effectually Demolished.

Senator Trumbull to Resign the Judiciary Chairmanship.

Social and Other Preparations for the Winter.

Practical Operation of the New Steamboat Act.

Report of Mr. Simms, the Supervising Inspector.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—An apparently malicious report has been put in circulation, to the effect that Speaker Blaine has been writing letters to Representatives, urging a March session of the Forty-third Congress. On the best authority, your correspondent is able to say that the report is without the slightest foundation.

PENSION AGENT.

Hon. Silas D. Dutcher, of Bluffton, was appointed Pension Agent for New-York City today, in place of Col. Lockwood L. Doty, who resigns the position in consequence of long-continued ill-health. Mr. Dutcher's successor as Supervisor of Internal Revenue has not yet been decided upon.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Wm. Orton, who has been here some days on telegraph and other matters, left for New-York to-night.

EX-TREASURER, OF ILLINOIS.

Senator Trumbull arrived here this morning. He denies the story that he proposes to resign his seat in the Senate, but says, in regard to resigning the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, that he will do so at the beginning of the session, having no doubt that the caucus of Republican Senators would otherwise oust him from that position.

LIEUT. KITE.

Gen. Allan Rutherford, third Auditor of the Treasury Department, had process-suit against Col. Forney for two publications in the Philadelphia Press, before the October election in Pennsylvania. The damages are laid at $10,000.

LIEUT. COLONEL GRANT NOW IN TEXAS.

Lieut. Frederick Grant, son of the President, has been ordered to his regiment, the Fourth Cavalry, which is now in Texas. Secretary and Mrs. Fish gave a dinner to Lieut. Grant and a number of his young friends.

THE FIRST OFFICIAL DINNER OF THE SEASON.

To-morrow night the Secretary of State will give a dinner to the President and several members of the Cabinet and their wives. This will be the first formal dinner of the season.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The French Minister, Count Noailles, has taken the fine new house on the corner of K and Tenth streets, with the next one adjoining it on the east. Workmen are now engaged in opening the dividing walls so as to make the two presumably one establishment, and when these improvements are completed the house will be one of the most desirable in the city in point of elegance and capacity for entertaining.

Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has rented the house in Lafayette-square until lately occupied by Vice-President Colfax. The Vice-President will have rooms at Wormley's like Winder.

THE STEAM-BOAT LAWS.

The Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats, Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury today. The report, in beginning, refers to the delays that were unavoidable in carrying the new steam-boat act of Feb. 28, 1871, into full effect, so that it has now been administered little less than eighteen months. In regard to the practical working of the law, the report says: "The general results of the law are to some measure indicated by the following statement compiled from statistics for the calendar year 1871, as compared with the average of similar statistics for the three preceding years. It may be remarked, however, that the present law was really in force only half of the year 1871. The Manifest for 1872 will soon be prepared, and it is believed that the results for that year will be even more favorable."

General statement showing the loss of life and property occasioned by explosions and accidents during the year 1871, and the average of the three preceding years:

Number of casualties by fire, explosion and wreck during the year 1871	47
Average during the three preceding years	91
Value of property destroyed by casualties in the year 1871	$1,000,000
Average during the three preceding years	4,000,000
Number of lives lost by casualties in 1871	277
Average during the three preceding years	2,110
Number of persons injured in 1871	1,000
Average during the three preceding years	11,926

The foregoing statement shows that the average number of casualties during the year 1871 was thirty-one per cent. less than the average for the three preceding years; also that the average loss of property was nineteen per cent. less, and the average loss of life four per cent. less. At the same time, it appears that during the year 1871 the number of steamers inspected was four per cent. greater and the number of persons issued to pilots and engineers was thirteen per cent. greater than the average for the three preceding years. The total number of persons now on steam vessels from all causes during the year 1871 was 300, while the average loss of life during the six preceding years was 242. The Inspector-General proceeds to say that he will submit various suggestions in respect to changes of the law which he thinks desirable in a supplemental report. At present he makes only the two following recommendations: First, the power of assistant inspectors should be extended so that they may be qualified to perform all the official acts now devolving upon local inspectors. Second, the present law contains no specific provisions for conducting investigations in regard to casualties. Power should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to convene investigating boards composed of such officers of the steamboat inspection service as in their opinion are proper to attend to this duty, which boards should have plenary power to inquire into all the circumstances attending casualties, and to suspend or revoke the licenses of steam-boat officers for chief in the performance of their duties. These and other points, which appear to require modification at the present time, relate rather to the record of the administration than to any material change in the law of General Interest.

In order to comply with the law of General Congress a boiler-place to be tested, the Supervising Inspector says it is necessary that practical steam-boat inspection service shall be supplied with a sufficient number of uniform instruments. The report says that the hose test, which was formerly in force, has been abandoned, and a new form system has been adopted, boiler-plates to be raised to the "market according to their ascertained qualities, rather than

From the resolutions of the various conventions held in different States for the purpose of reorganization, followed by more correct requirements which have been framed by the Legislatures of the several States, it is evident that the public sentiment is in favor of more stringent laws for the inspection of steam-boilers and steam-boats to prevent the recurrence of disasters.

In regard to safety-valves, a series of valuable and well-conducted experiments have been made by the Inspector, which, it is believed, will afford the definite information to inspectors as to their correct setting and proper loads.

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In consequence of the numerous boiler explosions, the Inspector urges the passage by Congress of a law authorizing such experiments as might be deemed useful and important to guard against the burning of steam-boilers. Experiments should be made upon boilers of the various forms used on vessels of the steamboat of the lakes, and of the Western rivers.

On the question of the transportation of petroleum and its products, the Inspector-General refers to the act of Feb. 28, 1871, which he recommends so to allow passenger steamers to carry as freight or stores such products of petroleum as, in the opinion of chemical experts, shall be perfectly safe, and under such regulations as shall remove all danger from the same. He also recommends that the provisions of section 5, act Dec. 28, 1871, relating to the shipment of explosive or dangerous articles, be so amended as to authorize, in any case of such shipment contrary to law, the immediate seizure of the articles thus shipped or attempted to be shipped.

The steam-boat inspection service consists of a supervising inspector-general, ten supervising inspectors, thirty-six inspectors of hulls, thirty-six inspectors of boilers, three assistant inspectors of hulls, three assistant inspectors of boilers, and eight clerks as inspectors. It is the intention of the act of Feb. 28, 1871, that the service shall be self-sustaining, without being a source of revenue. That object has been fairly attained. After including at some length in general remarks concerning the Steam-Boat Inspection laws and the enforcement thereof, the report says that it is far better to err in making the laws too stringent rather than too lenient.

Certain steam fires have voluntarily placed upon their boats means for securing the safety of life and property beyond those required by law. The provisions of the best-managed and most successful lines are believed to be generally in favor of stringent laws, faithfully enforced, such laws being protective of their interests as against the competition of those who would run unsafe boats, poorly equipped and badly officered. He further says it is his belief that the differences in opinion which exist in regard to the requirements of the present law relate chiefly to equipments of comparatively small value; upon the more important requirements, as to apparatus for extinguishing fires and freeing vessels of water, the law is fair, and the safety valve, life-preserver, the mode of rating the working steam pressure on boilers, &c., there being a substantial agreement.

In conclusion, Mr. Nimmo expresses the hope that in the future there may be a free and friendly interchange of views between this service and all the interests of the country associated with the operations of the steam-boats employed in this city to Albany twice a week. The trial already had was before a committee appointed by the last Conference, which, by a majority of one, has agreed upon a report to the present Conference favorable to Dr. Hamilton. But the case will be reopened despite the report, as there is a strong disposition to refer the whole matter back to the members of the Committee, with a view to securing a unanimous report.

KENTUCKY.

Greenberg Majority Less Than 10,000—The Congressional Delegation Doubtful.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—The Commercial has returns from 113 counties. The vote stands: Grant, 93,220; Greeley, 99,722; O'Conor, 2,881. Floyd County, the only one yet to be heard from, in 1871 gave Harlan 436; Leslie, 883. Greeley will not have 10,000 majority in the State by the official count, but about 9,000. The Congressional delegation will be Democratic without exception.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21—1 A. M.—The barometer is low over the lower lakes and falling in the Middle States and New-England, with south-westerly winds and increasing cloudiness in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; variable northerly to north-westerly winds and generally fair weather exist in the Western States; it is rising rapidly in Upper Lake region and the Ohio Valley, north-westerly to south-erly winds, nearly clear, and decidedly colder, with slowly rising barometer.

PROBABILITIES.

From Wisconsin to Lake Huron and among to the Ohio Valley, north-westerly winds, occasional light snow and partly cloudy but clearing weather will prevail, with westerly winds, light to fresh, falling barometer in Kentucky, Tennessee; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, south-westerly to north-westerly winds, with generally clear weather, except in the Western Gulf, where light rain may occur.

Cautionary signals will probably be ordered to be extended on the lower lakes, and thence extending during the day to the Middle States and New-England, following the south-easterly to south-westerly winds, nearly clear weather and occasional light snow and rain in the evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Annual Meeting of the Mercantile Library Association.

The following record will show the changes in the management, especially with reference to the Board of Directors, elected at the annual meeting on Thursday, Nov. 6:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Thursday, Nov. 6	3 P. M.	2	2
	4 P. M.	2	2
	5 P. M.	2	2
	6 P. M.	2	2
	7 P. M.	2	2
	8 P. M.	2	2
	9 P. M.	2	2
	10 P. M.	2	2
	11 P. M.	2	2
	12 P. M.	2	2
Friday, Nov. 7	1 A. M.	2	2
	2 A. M.	2	2
	3 A. M.	2	2
	4 A. M.	2	2
	5 A. M.	2	2
	6 A. M.	2	2
	7 A. M.	2	2
	8 A. M.	2	2
	9 A. M.	2	2
	10 A. M.	2	2
	11 A. M.	2	2
	12 M.	2	2
	1 P. M.	2	2
	2 P. M.	2	2
	3 P. M.	2	2
	4 P. M.	2	2
	5 P. M.	2	2
	6 P. M.	2	2
	7 P. M.	2	2
	8 P. M.	2	2
	9 P. M.	2	2
	10 P. M.	2	2
	11 P. M.	2	2
	12 P. M.	2	2
Saturday, Nov. 8	1 A. M.	2	2
	2 A. M.	2	2
	3 A. M.	2	2
	4 A. M.	2	2
	5 A. M.	2	2
	6 A. M.	2	2
	7 A. M.	2	2
	8 A. M.	2	2
	9 A. M.	2	2
	10 A. M.	2	2
	11 A. M.	2	2
	12 M.	2	2
	1 P. M.	2	2
	2 P. M.	2	2
	3 P. M.	2	2
	4 P. M.	2	2
	5 P. M.	2	2
	6 P. M.	2	2
	7 P. M.	2	2
	8 P. M.	2	2
	9 P. M.	2	2
	10 P. M.	2	2
	11 P. M.	2	2
	12 P. M.	2	2

Average temperature yesterday, 37°.

SNOW IN MINNESOTA.

Track-Layers on the Union and St. Peter Railroad in Peril.

Snow-Drifts Eight and Ten Feet Deep—Railroad Men Cut Off from Assistance and Short of Provisions—Efforts to Reach Them.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 21.—There has been a blizzard in the south-west of an extreme severity, will compare with anything experienced on the Plains for years. But beyond the inconvenience which will generally result to many persons having Winter set in so early there are reasons for fearing that it will endanger the lives of several hundred men employed in laying track on the already graded extension of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad. The experiences of the contractors of the Union and Northern Pacific Railroads was that the snow did not begin to fall in large quantities until the middle of January, and acting on this belief the Company has pushed its work, trusting to carry the road past the Blue line into Dakota before the close of the year. They, however, have employed a large number of men—stated by some 300, and some 1,000—at the end of the road laying the track. Constant communication has been kept up with them—five or six trains, with ties and rails, passing daily from New-Ulm, which is the main station on the new section, to the end of the track. On Thursday of last week the snow began to fall in large quantities, while the strong north-westerly wind heaped it into huge drifts, thus shutting off all communication between the men and the main station of supplies. The point they may have reached is on the western boundary line of Redwood County, not far from Lynd, a little place of some 300 inhabitants, but not stocked with provisions sufficient to supply so large a number of men, even if they could travel the twenty miles necessary to reach the place. There are several other small railway towns on the line, but none of them are of much importance, with the exception, perhaps, of Sleepy Eye, which is at least 100 miles east of the point where the men are now snowed in. On Sunday the storm somewhat abated, and a supply-train consisting of four engines, with a large number of men and a quantity of provisions, left New-Ulm with the intention of forcing its way to the men. After having the men shut are now snow-bound. At last accounts—two days since—they had advanced but eight miles, leaving more than seventy miles between them and their point of destination. As they are now about sixteen miles from the point to which the line ends, it is impossible to say what progress they are making. The message referred to was brought back to Sleepy Eye by an extra locomotive, but the snow has soon drifted so heavily as to block the track, and up behind the relief train, and no communication can now be held with them. The men at the end of the track are, when last heard from, but scantily supplied with provisions. The distance was so short to the main station, and trouble of this kind so unexpected, that they brought no large quantities of provisions, as it was not considered necessary to keep much of a supply where the men were working. Indeed, it would have been almost impossible to have done this, as they were changing their base every day. The Company is doing all in its power to relieve the sufferers, and the weather is contrary to all previous experiences, and the same line of conduct has been followed out in the building of most of our Western roads. Whether the train will reach the men in time to save their lives is thought here to be a matter of considerable doubt, but we cannot hope to have solved for two or three days to come.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 21.—A special dispatch from St. Paul says: "Gloomy news may be anticipated from Minnesota. As the track-layers on the extension of the Union and St. Peter Railroad were approaching the Western State line at the rate of two miles daily, when a terrible storm last Thursday night, enveloped them and cut them off from communication with civilization. The working force numbers over 800 men, and no sanguine were their expectations that the favorable weather would outlast November, that no preparations were made to avert a calamity such as it is feared has befallen them. Only a limited supply of provisions was kept in store, for, although a hundred miles distant from the telegraph construction-trains, they maintained regular communication with "Sleepy Eye," the nearest white settlement. When intelligence of the storm reached Winona, J. H. Stewart, the General Superintendent, started out with two locomotives and a train of cars; but so heavy and deep were the snow-drifts and so intense the cold that up Saturday morning they had not passed New-Ulm. At this place two additional locomotives were attached to the train, and then, taking on board rations for thirty days and 150 men, besides materials with which to fit up boardside accommodations in the cars, the train was again started. The passage was very hard to the terminus of track, and the men found and cared for where the snow did not exceed one foot in depth, so hard was it and packed that recourse was had to shovels before any advance could be made. On Sunday the train had penetrated twenty-five miles. Meantime the storm raged with unabated fury. The rations carried from Winona on Tuesday night, the relief train was stuck fast in the over-accumulating snow, forty miles west of Sleepy Eye and eighty miles short of the suffering track-men.

Yesterday morning the telegraph wires were down between Winona and the latter named point, from Winona in the afternoon state that the wind had increased to a furious gale. For six days the storm had continued with unabated fury. The national impression is aroused that the men at the end of the track will starve before relief can reach them. The strength of the storm can be estimated, for the line is being constructed in advance of Government surveys, for into a country uninhabited save by a few adventurous squatters and sickly Indians.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Reunion at the Society at Dayton, Ohio—Gen. Sheridan in the Chair—Address by Gen. Wood.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 21.—The Society of the Grand Army of the Cumberland held its sixth annual reunion at Dayton, Ohio, yesterday. Music Hall, in which the exercises were held, was handsomely decorated with nearly a hundred battle-flags and the names of dead heroes. The veterans marched to the hall at 10 o'clock; headed by the Newport Barracks Band. There were present Gens. Hooker, Whipple, Davis, Sherwood, Wood, Scribner, Willich, Prince, Morlock, Ward, Hazlett, Williams, Mockwell, Gov. Noyes, and many other persons prominent in the war. Gen. Wood called the Society to order, and, after prayer by Chaplain Van Horn, Mayor Sogman delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the City of Dayton. Letters were read from Secretary Belknap and from Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Meigs, and Hon. Henry Wilson.

Brief speeches were made by Gens. Hooker, Davis, Willich, Noyes, Morgan, McCook, Ward, and others. In the afternoon, the committee of nine, and place of meeting, memorials, publications, orator for the next meeting, and nominations were appointed.

A motion was made that Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan be requested to accept the name of Sheridan for the next President of the Society. Gen. Willich was on a point of order being raised. The Committee on the Thomas Monument reported that about $5,000 to $6,000 had been collected for that purpose.

The nominees of Dayton were invited to participate in the exercises of this evening, and the banquet to-night.

Chaplain Van Horn was instructed to publish the biography of Gen. Thomas as a supplement to the annual report of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, the Society having subscribed upon the subscription of its publication.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed, on motion of Gen. Ruhl, to take charge of the property of the Society when it was in session, and to see that the names were purchased to the Society.

The assignment of Grady was a brilliant affair, and attended by a numerous audience. Two equestrian statues of Gen. Thomas were

WARMOTH'S COUP D'ETAT.

Lawless Proceedings to Subvert the Will of the People.

Dead Acts of the Legislature Signed in Utter Contempt of Its Unadjusted Outrages—The Courts of the United States Defied—Excitement in New-Orleans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Gov. Warmoth, by his acts today, has precipitated a conflict with the United States Courts. He defies their authority, their writs, and their power, and is in open rebellion to their mandates. Yesterday he signed a dead Election law, passed by a Legislature which ceased to exist on the 4th of March last, and commissioned a lot of candidates running on the fusion ticket at the late election, and today these candidates, by Warmoth's order, were forcibly installed in office. Among those thus installed at Jacksonsquare were Harper as Civil Sheriff, Parton as Criminal Sheriff, and Elmore as Judge of the Eighth District, Judge Dibble, the incumbent of this Court, resisted the intrusion of Elmore, but the rebels in the Court-room were too numerous for him, and he was forced to leave. Judge Elmore was the late of rebel notoriety, counted in this delightful recreation in favor of his quondam associate, Judge Elmore.

Warmoth has issued the following proclamation convening the Legislature sixty days before the first Monday in January next:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1873.

Whereas, The present condition of public affairs presenting an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution convene the Legislature of the State of Louisiana in extra session for the period of sixty days, Senators and Representatives of the Legislature, elected on the first day of November, A. D. 1872, in extra session for the period of ten days, Senators and Representatives of the Legislature, elected on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1873, and the Senators holding over are therefore summoned to meet in their respective Chambers, at the Mechanics' Institute, here in New-Orleans, on the Citizens' Bank, on Monday, at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 1st day of December, 1873, in witness whereof, &c.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor:
P. A. WOODWARD, Assistant Secretary of State.

The action of Warmoth here is considered without precedent, revolutionary, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. The most intense excitement prevails.

It is expected that to-morrow Judge Durell will issue writs of attachment for contempt, which he presides, by the prompt punishment of all who have presumed to violate the injunctions which have been issued by his orders. Should he do so the nation will owe him a debt of gratitude.

Warmoth's Deputy Recognized by Warmoth—Judge Durell Refuses to Grant the Legitimate Receiving Board.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—William P. Harper, with orders from all the District Courts, except the Fourth, reconvening him as the Civil Sheriff, demanded the office of Sauvinet, who, refusing to surrender it, was put out by force. Sauvinet then made application to the Supreme Court for an order restraining the District Judges from using orders interfering with him in the discharge of his duties as Civil Sheriff. The Supreme Court refused to grant the order, thus in effect recognizing the validity of the Governor's commissions to the newly-elected parish officers.

The Eighth District Court today granted a motion for a mandamus of the Supreme Court, commanding Warmoth, et al., recently decided by the Court, and the time is fixed for Monday. The plaintiffs applied to the Supreme Court for an order restraining Judge Elmore from further action in this case, but the order was refused.

LEXINGTON, KY., BURNING.

Three Blocks Containing Twenty-Five Houses Already Burned.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 21.—A fire broke out in Dow & Brother's planing-mill at 9 o'clock this evening, which is likely to prove most disastrous. The fire has already extended three blocks, and over twenty-five houses have been burned.

The Fire Controlled—Nineteen Tenements Occupied by Negroes Destroyed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 21—Midnight.—The fire which broke out about 9 o'clock to-night in Dow & Brothers' planing-mill, on Mechanics-street, is now under complete control, and the loss will not be as great as at first reported. A heavy wind was blowing at the time, which carried sparks a great distance. At one time the entire northern portion of the city was threatened, all the horses of the Fire Department were sick, and the steamer, which were driven to the scene of the conflagration, delayed the work of stopping the fire. There were nineteen buildings burned, the majority of which were tenements principally occupied by negroes. The principal losers were W. W. Bruce, Dow & Brothers, William Bush, John M. Mesely. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

PARTIAL BURNING OF A TOWN.

The Magnesia Part of Galva, Ill., Destroyed—Loss Between $200,000 and $300,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 21.—Two-thirds of the business portion of the town of Galva, Henry County, Illinois, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire was first discovered issuing from the roof of Johnson's sailor shop, and the flames rapidly spread in all directions. About twenty stores, shops, saloons, &c., are burned. The loss is estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000, but the statement is probably exaggerated. The amounted insurance is put down at $120,000.

ALABAMA.

The Object of the Democratic Caucus of the Capitol—Supreme Legislature to Count the Vote for Governor and Other Officers.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 21.—There has been no change today in legislative affairs. The Democratic "Legislature," which meets at the Capitol, will probably count the vote for Governor and other State officers at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Defective Returns to the State Election—A United States Senator to be Chosen on Tuesday Next.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 21.—No business of special importance was transacted in the General Assembly today. Owing to defects in the returns of the election for State officers, the joint session of both Houses for comparing the vote has been adjourned to the first Wednesday in December, and a resolution adopted requesting the Sheriffs to correct and send in the corrected returns. The election for United States Senator will be held next Tuesday.

ARKANSAS.

The Republican Governor Chosen by Three to Five Thousand Majority.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 21.—The Republicans claim the election of Baxter and their entire State ticket by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 5,000. The prospects are that both parties will make overwhelming inaugurations.

Installation of a Shepherd Church in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 21.—Mount Vernon-place Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Charles and Monument streets, was formally dedicated today. Bishop Foster presided, the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Eddy, former pastor of the congregation, who, assisted by a choir of nearly 100 voices, rendered the services. An immense concourse thronged the church. The structure is one of the most imposing and magnificent belonging to the denomination in

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Political Fermentation in the French Assembly.

Report of the Committee of the Left Centre on a Platform.

Haytian Remonstrance Against the Action of the German Fleet.

Excommunication of Prussian Subjects to be Made Punishable.

Sentence of a Kidnapping Captain and Mate in Sidney, Australia.

FRANCE.

No Truth in the Reported Moderation of M. Thiers—The Reply to His Message.

LONDON, Nov. 21—11 A. M.—A dispatch has been received here from New-York announcing the report current there of the resignation of M. Thiers, and other changes in the Government of France. The report is false, and without a shadow of foundation. Up to this hour not even a rumor of the resignation of the French President has been current. The Associated Press dispatches have given a full history of the course of events in France. M. Thiers has pulled for another and stronger vote of confidence from the Assembly, and has threatened to resign unless it is accorded. Various rumors as to his successor, in the event of his resignation, have been given us each from three to five. One of these, published on Tuesday, was that the party of the Right would propose a triumvirate, consisting of Changarnier, Broglie and Martimprey. Out of these statements and rumors, showing a somewhat threatening situation in France, the false report of yesterday was probably manufactured under.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—President Thiers will not, as was reported, receive the Committee of Thirty-six appointed to draw up an address in reply to his message on the opening of the National Assembly. It is announced, however, that his Excellency will attend the meeting of the Committee to-morrow.

Platform of the Left Centre—The Extreme Left Demand a Dissolution—Passage of the Trouble-Law Bill.

PARIS, Nov. 21—Evening.—At a meeting of the Deputies of the Left Centre today, a Committee which had been appointed to draw up a platform of policy made their report. They recommend to the support of the party in the Assembly the following measures: The appointment of a parliamentary committee of thirty to deliberate upon and report to the Assembly organic laws best fitted to inaugurate working of the legal Government of the Republic; the proclamation of President Thiers' term of office four years; the nomination of a Vice-President; the creation of a Second Chamber; the partial or complete renewal of the Assembly; Ministerial responsibility, and the general harmonizing of republican institutions. The report was unanimously approved.

The members of the Extreme Left inform the declaration of Gambetta that a dissolution of the National Assembly is the sole remedy for present difficulties.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 21.—In the Assembly this afternoon, Deputy Pascal Duprat introduced a bill for the restoration to the Orleans family of their property confiscated in 1852.

The Trial-by-Jury bill passed by a vote of 351 to 178.

The Committee on the address in reply to the President's Message has had two long sittings since its organization. The proceedings are secret.

GERMANY.

Arrival of the Special Envoy of Hayti—A Remonstrance—A Bill to Prohibit Excommunication of Prussian Subjects.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Gen. Brice, Special Envoy from the Republic of Hayti, has arrived in this city to open diplomatic relations with Germany. He intends to lay before the Government explanations of the delay in payment of the German demands, and a remonstrance against the arbitrary action of the German consulate at Port-au-Prince.

The Ecclesiastical Rights bill, prohibiting the issue of decrees of excommunication, has been submitted to the Diet. It likewise declares that any clergyman who shall threaten with punishments or decree, or proclaim as punishable a subject of Prussia, shall be liable to a fine of $1,000 thalers or two years' imprisonment, and be ineligible to office for the term of five years.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Alleged Treasonable Conversion of Volunteers Railway Bonds.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Mr. Robert Bowles was arraigned today before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, on a charge of fraudulently converting 500 debentures of the Lombardo-Venetian Railway. Mr. Dagioni, a banker of Naples, is the prosecutor. The Lord Mayor remanded the prisoner for further examination on Monday next.

Mr. Robert Bowles has been bailed in the sum of $40,000.

Field-Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm was today installed as Constable of the Tower of London.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Movement in Catalonia—Health of the King.

MADRID, Nov. 21, via LONDON, 2—5 A. M.—Señor Zovilla announced to the Lower House of the Cortes today that the Government would take energetic action to crush the Carlist movement in Catalonia.

The bulletins this afternoon report that the King is slightly better.

ITALY.

Proposed Suppression of Religious Corporations—Civilian Envoy to the Pope.

ROME, Nov. 21.—A bill for the suppression of religious corporations has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies.

The new Minister from Chili to the Holy See presented his credentials to the Pope today.

AUSTRALIA.

Marriage With a Deceased Wife's Sister—A Misapprehension Cautions and Mate Sentenced to Death.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Nov. 21.—The bill legalizing marriage to a deceased wife's sister has passed the Legislature of Victoria.

The Captain and mate of the brig Carl, from Sydney for the murder of a number of Polynesian natives, whom they kidnapped to sell into slavery, have been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

LOST AT SEA.

Wreck of Three Vessels—Seven Schooners and Steamers, for Europe, Still Missing.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Information has been received in London that the brig Colonel Lorne, which sailed from Savannah on the 9th of January last, for Bremen, and the bark Lancaster, which left Baltimore on the 15th of February, for Belfast, were lost at sea, and every person on board the two vessels perished.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The horse disease is moderating in Cincinnati.

Midshipman W. Meats is ordered to the Wyoming.

Maje Wm. Witherspoon is ordered to the Philadelphia.

The horse malady is prevalent in Augusta, Ga. The street-cars will be discontinued today.

Miss Jennie Koby, daughter of Joseph Koby, Esq., of Lancaster, N. H., married herself at her house in that town, yesterday.

A prize-fight between Sam Collyer and another bruiser is announced for Saturday, at Little Rock, Ark.

The schooner Enterprise, ashore on Smith's Island, will have to be emptied before she can be gotten off.

The United States steamer Ticonderoga arrived at Montevideo Oct. 16, after visiting the ports of Santos and St. Catherines.

The National Baptist Sunday-school Convention in Cincinnati, yesterday discussed the means of making Bible-teaching efficient.

Ensigns J. B. Collins and H. T. Frickbohen are detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Richmond.

The United States steamer Wasp was at Montevideo Oct. 16. The health of the officers and crew on this station was perfectly good at latest advices.

Several correspondents are informed that Mr. Chesbrough's seven months' Water Supply Report, Sanitary, Tenement, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, and Yellow.

The wife of Dr. Benjamin F. Hardy, a prominent physician of San Francisco, took chloroform yesterday, to cure neuralgia, and died from the effects of the dose.

A bill passed the Massachusetts Legislature, yesterday, for the prompt removal of the Coliseum, which is to be sold by auction on Saturday.

All the street-cars in Washington are now running. There are but few sick horses in the city, and those in the establishment are either well or convalescent.

Gen. Dix made a brief visit to Albany yesterday in New-York yesterday afternoon. He called to consult with the State officers on matters referring to the next session of the Legislature.

Paul A. Davis, a physician, has been arrested in Rochester, N. Y., on suspicion of having procured an abortion on Esther A. Cole, the girl who died from the effects of her injuries in that city recently. Davis has been released on $5,000 bail.

Minister Washburne met a Committee of the Senate on the Cabinet.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 21.—A Madison, Wis., special says: Hon. E. B. Washburne, United States Minister to France, who is now in Madison visiting his brother, Gov. Washburne, the latter being a candidate for United States Senator, a Cabinet office, or any other position he may choose, after a short visit in Madison, expects to spend a few days in Chicago, and from there he will proceed to New-York, to sail in December for his post of duty at Paris."

The Glen-Park Times, Friday, December 23, 1870

THE PINE-STREET MURDER.

Report by Coroner Hartman on the Death of O'Neil.

Evidence of the Medical Experts—A Verdict Against Dr. Kline.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Patrick O'Neil, who died on Monday last from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the head, inflicted by Dr. Kline, met at the Coroner's office, No. 25 West Pine-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Coroner Hartman, who conducted the inquest, said that the jury had met to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Patrick O'Neil, who had died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the head, inflicted by Dr. Kline. He would call the witnesses in the order in which they had given their evidence before the Police Justice.

Dr. Cochrane, being duly sworn, said: I am a physician and surgeon, and have been in practice in this city for twenty years; I was called to see the deceased, Patrick O'Neil, on Monday last, at about 2 o'clock P. M.; I found him lying on the floor of his room, No. 25 West Pine-street, in the rear building; he was dead when I arrived; I made a post-mortem examination of the body; I found a wound in the left temple, which appeared to have been inflicted by a pistol-shot; the ball had entered the brain, and had passed through the brain, and lodged in the right side of the head; I found the ball in the right side of the head, just above the ear; I extracted the ball; I found the wound had been inflicted by a pistol-shot; I found powder-marks around the wound; I found the ball had passed through the brain, and had lodged in the right side of the head; I found the ball had passed through the brain, and had lodged in the right side of the head; I found the ball had passed through the brain, and had lodged in the right side of the head

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

FOREIGN MARKETS

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

TO INVESTORS.

BANKING HOUSE HENRY CLEWS & CO.

MARINE AND FINANCIAL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DETAILS

REAL ESTATE.

FURNITURE.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 28, 1873.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Le Monstre Chinois
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Hamlet.
BROOKLYN THEATRE—Divorce.
BOWERY THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty.
CENTRAL OPERA-HOUSE—Variety Show.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—The Honest Thief.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Le Petit Faust.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—Concert and Ballet.
HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE—Hot Corn.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—Mulligan Guards' Ball.
HOWARD ATHENÆUM—Variety.
LINCOLN OPERA-HOUSE—Humpty Dumpty.
MUSEUM—Day and Night.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Humpty Dumpty.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—Aladdin.
PARK THEATRE—Two Nights in Rome.
STANDARD THEATRE—Variety.
STEINWAY HALL—Concert.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE—Variety.
ST. JAMES THEATRE—Ray Palmer.
WOOD'S MUSEUM—Variety.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—Plantation Sketches and Specialties.
CHICKERING HALL—Concert.
DODWORTH HALL—Dancing.
IRVING HALL—Concert.
APOLLO ROOMS—Concert.
ASSOCIATION HALL—Lectures by Rev. William Adams.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.
SCHERMERHORN ART GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

The Post-Office Department has established a money order office at Bridgeport, Conn.

Gov. WARMOTH has deliberately trampled on the legal process of a United States Court.

There is something peculiarly severe in the blow with which the Ottawa Treaty strikes at the industries of Louisiana, and the unfortunate WARMOTH, of Louisiana, must be expected to see the Progressive debasers of his State attempt to get the election returns of last autumn "counted" for a "Liberal" victory. Yet WARMOTH himself will not forget that he, first of all men, ordered "white bays" by the ears, and imposed an electoral fraud upon the State of Louisiana. Every one who knew the facts knew that such a thing could only be given by just such a verdict as now astounds us. Then his progress was catastrophic. Now, when he is practically accepted as the candidate of the entire Union, will have come for the substantially stated.

A tale of some importance and interest to the public is printed in the Marine Court. The widow of the late AVERY D. PUTNAM, who was killed with a cowhook by Bowery, has brought suit against the Second-avenue Railroad Company for damages resulting from the loss of her husband. The evidence in the case seems to show that PUTNAM was killed on the spot, and that the driver was not to blame. The case will be watched with a considerable degree of interest, as it involves the question of the liability of railroad companies for the carelessness of their employés.

Those persons who have been industriously engaged in printing Hon. R. B. WARD-LEIGH into the Senate and the Cabinet, and-denying that their conjunction have any significance, will be interested to learn that Mr. WARD-LEIGH was in Washington on Monday, and that he was closeted with Mr. EVARTS for a long time. It is understood that Mr. EVARTS's return will be the signal for the post of duty at the Revenue. It is in vain to attempt to thrust people into the Administration who did the Administration so much good at Jamestown, and EVARTS's native place. Mere fabrications will not do for

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although the transactions at the Exchange, Yesterday, (Thursday, Nov. 21,) was rather small, little interest was expected, as will be seen from the following review of the proceedings: Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of Alexander G. Vanderpool, Esq., referee, disposed of three-story brick-stoop Store Second-street, front house and lot, (lot) 20 by 50.11, situate on the south side of Ninety-Ninth-street, 100 feet 8 inches west of Second-avenue, with interest, to accrue from, making the actual price realized $6,400. The purchaser was Edward Cheney. Lorenz Lutz, the plaintiff in the action, also sold very cheap. The indebtedness on the premises amounted to $11,000. The price should not be taken as a criterion of what property is worth in the vicinity, for no reliance had been given to this proposed sale. The following houses realize in all over $50,000, and we understand, all from $13,000 to $15,000 each: Messrs. Muller & Co. also sold, by private sale, on account of the estate of Isaac Rosekrans, to Alexander Cochran and Mr. Cowdy, Boston, on Central-avenue, in the vicinity of Oak Hall-road, and sixty-fifth-street, a lot of ground 25 by 100 feet, only vacant property, for $1,000. Also, a lot of ground, on Seventy-fifth-street and the junction with Central-avenue, containing each about three City lots, purchased by R. F. Fairchild for $2,650 each. Also, a three-story brick dwelling, very handsomely finished throughout, in the Jefferson-market district, on the property of the estate of the late Jacob Rosekrans, to Mr. Cowdy, for $7,100. Also, a lot on the north side of Fifty-fifth-street, 100 feet 5 inches west of Fourth-avenue, to Mr. Cowdy, for $2,500. Also, a lot on the south

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

REGULAR LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS

Between New-York and Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers and mails.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23, 9 A.M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 2 P.M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 9 A.M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 2 P.M.

From the Company's Pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Payable in Gold.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $80
Steerage passage.....30

Tickets to Paris, $85, gold, including transportation of baggage.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe to New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Halifax, Glasgow, Havre, Bremen, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight or any other passage apply at the Company's office, No. 1 Bowling-green. For steerage passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 29 Broadway, Singer Building.

CRAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP ARYSINIA, outward from the Company's Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on SATURDAY, Nov. 23. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America in the safest, speediest, comfortable and cheapest as by any other route or line.

SAILS AS UNDER.

VICTORIA.....Saturday, Nov. 23.
EUROPA.....Saturday, Nov. 30.
CALEDONIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 4.
ANCHORIA.....Saturday, Dec. 7.
INDIA.....Saturday, Dec. 14.

At Noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Queenstown or Moville, $60. Saturday steamers, $50 and $55; excursion tickets, $110; intermediate, $35; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, call to bring them by those wishing to send for friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY—TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY—TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, Saturday, Nov. 23, at 9 A. M.
EGYPT, Saturday, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, currency
Steerage.....30, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $30, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROAD FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Nov. 23, 11 A.M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2 P.M.
CITY OF LIVERPOOL.....Saturday, Dec. 7, 11 A.M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 7, 11 A.M.
and every alternate SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 First cabin.....$80
To London.....80 To London.....85
To Paris.....80 To Paris.....85

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and other European ports.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills of Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, VICTORIA, PUGET SOUND, PORTLAND, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, NEW-BEDFORD, FALL RIVER, PROVIDENCE, STONINGTON, NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, ALBANY, TROY, BOSTON, LOWELL, NASHUA, MANCHESTER, CONCORD, AUGUSTA, BANGOR, PORTLAND, AND ALL POINTS EAST AND NORTH.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 30.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MADDOX, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. LAPIDOS, touching at Acapulco, San Diego and San Pedro, connecting at San Pedro with the California and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's splendid steamers for Victoria, Puget Sound, Portland and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 29.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Nov. 30 for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN

STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

ERIE, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Saturday, Nov. 23, 12 M.
GREAT WESTERN, (Steamer).....Wednesday, Dec. 4
ARRAGON (Steamer).....Saturday, Dec. 28
Cabin passage.....$70 currency.
Steerage.....30 currency.

For freight or passage apply to the Company's Agents, No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

Through bills of lading given for shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana and Mexican Mail Steamship Line leaves U.S. N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....Sat., Nov. 23
GLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only).....Sat., Nov. 30
CITY OF MERIDA, Tumerman.....Sat., Dec. 7
CITY OF HAVANA, Havana only).....Sat., Dec. 14

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the new road or the City of New-York, laid out on the Boulevard, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises required for the purposes of the above-entitled matter, or affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who are by law entitled to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to A. M. Soteldo, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 49 Nassau-street, Room No. 41, in the said City, on or before the 11th day of November, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten days next after the said 11th day of November, 1872, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 11 o'clock A. M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our map, also all the affidavits, etc., estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, and remain until the 11th day of November, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Eighty-fourth-street, between the Eighth-avenue and the Boulevard, on Eighty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Boulevard, on Eighty-sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of Eighty-eighth-street half the distance to the next street on each side thereof, and which, on a map or plan of the lands will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-House in the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed. Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1872.

A. M. SOTELDO, Jr.,
JAMES S. HENNESSY,
THOMAS W. PITTMAN,
Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks for and in behalf of the Department of Public Works for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title to the real estate required for the extension of Central Park, in the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given to the owners, lessees and occupants of the lands, buildings, and premises proposed to be taken or damaged for the above entitled proceeding, to deposit their title deeds, leases or other documents relating to their ownership or interest in said lands, buildings and premises with the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter, at their office, Number 49 Nassau-street, (room 41,) on or before the 25th day of November, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.

That the street intended to be laid out and opened by this proceeding extends in a general direction from the Kingsbridge road, across the Harlem River, to the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and over the lands in the reservation of the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given to the owners, lessees and occupants of the lands, buildings, and premises proposed to be taken or damaged in

GOSSIP FROM FRANCE.

The Future of Political Men and Parties.

M. Thiers' Prospects—Importance of a Fresh Crisis—Intemperance in Policy—Action of the Clerical Party—Manifesto of the Pope Expected.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 8, 1872.

The result of the Presidential election was very calmly received in this city, for, in point of fact, the news had been discounted a month before. The Pennsylvania election had convinced the Grand Hotel politicians that there was no longer the ghost of a chance for the Liberal-Democratic movement, and, although they could not well turn about suddenly in favor of Gen. Grant, they ceased to talk politics, and became indifferent to the result. It is only fair to say that the *American Register* was the only paper printed in the English language on the Continent which took strong ground for Grant, and never for a moment wavered in its allegiance. Its triumph is, therefore, complete. Among the French papers there were none in favor of Gen. Grant, and all but the *Journal des Débats* and *L'Ordre* favored Mr. Greeley. This was due to the manifest hostility to the Administration shown by the Agence Havas, which has never failed to gather up all the news favorable to the Liberal-Democrats and unfavorable to Gen. Grant. Furthermore, it has created a strong opinion against our Government by representing it as in close alliance with the Germans, and hence hostile to France. When it is remembered that all the Press telegrams published here are furnished by Havas, it will be understood why the French Press was unfriendly to Gen. Grant, and strong in the belief that Mr. Greeley would be elected. Almost any one who read the Havas news alone, would have formed, perhaps, the same opinion. The two French papers above mentioned, give very handsome articles upon the result, while the Republican journals—M. About's *Nineteenth Century*, for example—vent their spite in nasty little paragraphs, saying that the Government has now gone over to the Germans. This paper also labors hard to prove that Gen. Grant is not yet elected, for it is difficult for the writer to understand that the electors receive a *mandat impérative*, and that there is no danger of their being bought over by the enemy. Today there are a great many Grant men in Paris, and a great many who will claim, when at home, that they were not deceived; but so far as I have been able to learn, the number of those who were not deceived is very limited.

THE EXECUTIVE'S PROSPECTS.

M. Thiers is about to enter upon another troubled period, and within the past few days we have had many evidences to show that he fears the crisis. He has been so badly defeated by the Radicals in all the elections, and was so much irritated to see one of his intimate personal friends thrown aside the other day for a friend of M. Gambetta, that he sees the necessity of leaning a little more toward the Right. M. Gambetta's party is growing bolder and bolder daily. There is no journal in France which makes such bitter attacks upon the officials of the Republic as the *République Française*, and yesterday it announced that war had been openly declared between M. Léon Say and the Municipal Council of Paris. Such a war was inevitable. It must be remembered that M. Say's chief title to the position of Préfect of the Seine was his bitter attacks upon Baron Haussmann, whose policy he condemned and whose conduct he criticised in the severest terms. But no sooner was M. Léon Say installed in office than he found himself obliged, by the very nature of things, to follow accurately the footsteps of his predecessor. The same peculiarity was seen in the case of Jules Favry, who wrote a book ridiculing M. Haussmann in a series of fantastic tales. He, too, was forced to imitate the Baron. But the present Préfect now finds his Favry and his Léon Say, and is himself the butt of attacks of the same nature, on the part of men who hope thereby to get the Préfecture, when they too will eat like the Baron, and find their Favrys and their Says. It is said that every young man at twenty is more or less of a Radical, and a Conservative at five-and-thirty; and every man out of office is strongly in favor of radical reforms, and when in office does just the same thing as the man he ousted. This not unphilosophical reflection should teach ambitious young men not to base their hopes too much upon a question of reform, for it is more than likely they will be less favorable to reform when in office than the one they attacked. M. Thiers and M. Léon Say are both experiencing what their predecessors must have felt when they were in the ranks of the opposition, and it must be confessed that they do not take their jogging very meekly. Gen. de Cissey is so annoyed by the attacks upon him that he wants to resign at once, and I am told that M. Léon Say, finding it impossible either to balance his books or to get on with the Council, has asked leave to retire before the crisis forces him to retreat under defeat.

INTEMPERANCE IN POLICY.

The misfortune here is that all parties push their advantages to the extreme, without regard to patriotism. If M. Thiers gives the Radicals a bit, they run quite away from him, and he finds it difficult checking them. If he leans a little toward the Clericals, they fly off the handle as ones, and institute pilgrimages, talk of crusades, and demand entire charge of public instruction. In order to check the Monarchists at the end of last session, M. Thiers gave encouragement to the Left, and the consequence is that they have since carried themselves with a very high hand. Every one of the President's candidates was ignominiously defeated, and now the journals talk openly of dissolving the Assembly, and of showing M. Thiers politely to the door. To check this, he is forced to lean toward the Right again, and his personal organ says that nearly all of the late constitutional projects have been abandoned. At least, the Government will only support two of them; that is, the project for making M. Thiers President for a term of years, and the election of a Vice-President, or a successor of some sort to the Executive power. There is no longer question of "declaring the Republic," of renewing the Assembly by fifths, of the new Constitution, of the change in the mode of voting, or of the three or four other points indicated by the President some time ago. This is due to a singular state of things. The Radicals have been triumphant everywhere, and have been everywhere growing stronger and more unmanageable. Having grievously offended the extreme Right, there were indications of a union with the Left, in order to vote these projects upon the propositions of the Radicals, and on the principle that "when things begin to get bad, they must get very bad before they begin to get right again." Hence M. Thiers is obliged to give over his constitutional projects until he can get the Assembly under better control. This he hopes to do by getting a large appointing power in his hands on the Senate question.

THE CLERICAL PARTY.

Meantime, the Clerical party is trying to retrieve its waning fortunes by every means in its power, and the battle for control of the schools is to be renewed. Rome does not stand an idle looker-on, as can be examined, and, if all accounts are true, several leading men have been approached in a touching way, and given very plainly to understand what can be gained by serving the cause of the Church. There are no more patents of nobility bestowed by the Holy Empire, I imagine, but there are a great many orders to be bestowed upon friends; there are a score of Cardinals' hats to be had for the winning, and a host of secular privileges which are regarded as nonsense in Catholic countries. As a general thing, however, men of our day are beginning to see these high things cost more than they come to, and some of the most appreciative of late may remember the visit President de Montesquiou made to Pope Benedict XIV. The use of Pourboist in French as well

A MISSING MERCHANT.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Wealthy Southerner.

A Case of Supposed Murder—Efforts of the Police to Follow the Mystery.

About three weeks ago Mr. Geo. M. Pray, a merchant of Louisville, Ky., who had recently retired from business, left his home to close stay and came on to New-York. On arriving here he put up at the Brandreth House, at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, as he had for some time past been acquainted with the night clerk named Martin. He remained at the Brandreth House a few days, and then changed his quarters to the St. Nicholas Hotel. Although staying at the latter hotel, his friendship for Mr. Martin attracted him to the Brandreth House, where he generally spent his evenings. On Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., he called at the latter-named hotel, and was there introduced to a Mr. Lumley, a respectable merchant, with whom he remained playing billiards until 2½ o'clock on Thursday morning. At that time he left to go to the St. Nicholas Hotel, and has since disappeared. Mr. Martin accompanied the missing man to the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, and saw him start up Broadway in the direction of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and this was the last that was seen of him by any of his friends. He failed to return to the hotel on Thursday, but his non-appearance did not excite any suspicions until several days had elapsed, when a search was instituted, but no trace of the missing man could be obtained. The records at Police Head-quarters were searched, but the name of the disappeared merchant could not be found among the arrests or accidents. The hospitals in this City were thoroughly searched, but without success. Becoming alarmed at his continued absence, the friends of the missing man telegraphed to his brother who is a Justice of the Peace in Louisville, and that gentleman came on at once to this City to assist in the search for his missing brother. It is stated that the missing man, on the day previous to his disappearance, drew from the Nassau Bank $6,000 in greenbacks, and is supposed to have have had this money in his possession when he disappeared. He also had on his person an old-fashioned gold watch and two valuable pearl shirt-studs. It is further stated by his friends that when he left the Brandreth House to go to the St. Nicholas Hotel he was perfectly sober. He was not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, but very careful and steady in his habits. His wife and seven children are in Louisville, overwhelmed with grief at his unaccountable absence. His domestic relations are said to have been extremely felicitous. He was a man of considerable wealth, and his wife is the possessor of considerable property in her own right. His affairs are said to be in good order, and there appears to be no reason for voluntarily absenting himself. His brother and friends fear that he has been robbed and murdered, and have sought the aid of the Police in searching for the missing man. Detective Kelley and Heidelberg, of the Central Office, have been detailed for this duty. Mr. Pray is about forty-five years of age, stands nearly six feet high, and weighs nearly 200 pounds. He was dressed in a dark suit and wore a light-colored overcoat and tall hat. He is known to have generally carried a Derringer pistol and a peculiarly shaped bowie-knife. A full and accurate description of the missing man has been placed in the hands of the detectives, who are exerting themselves to find him, but thus far without success.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Manhattan Market, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, Twelfth-avenue, will be opened for business to-morrow.

A civil service examination will be held today in the New-York Custom-house to fill a clerkship vacancy, salary $1,600 per annum.

The New-York Wood Carvers Union gave its tenth annual ball at the Turn Hall last night, which was largely attended and fully enjoyed by the members of the craft.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad notified the Stock Exchange yesterday of a new issue of $1,500,000 common stock, the proceeds of which will be applied to the purchase of new roads.

The first annual ball of the Drum Major's Association was held last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, and was largely attended. Several field and line officers were present during the evening.

The German Reform Organization of the Second Assembly District, Wm. Wagner presiding, held a meeting at No. 8 Frankfort-street, last night, and resolved to keep the organization in existence for the present year.

A French bazaar was opened at Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, yesterday, and will be continued for ten days, the proceeds of which will go to a fund in aid of the orphans of the St. Vincent de Paul Asylum.

Michael Kavanaugh was held for trial at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, by Justice Cox, on a charge of having violently assaulted Dr. Martin Freligh, of No. 81 West Twenty-fourth-street. Police Surgeon attached to the Eighth Precinct.

Prof. R. H. Thurston, of Stevens' Institute of Technology, will lecture this evening before the Polytechnic Association on a subject which is now attracting general attention, viz., "Traction Engines—the past, present, and future of Steam on Common Roads."

John Baker, a young man employed as a fireman on board the steamer Niagara, who was terribly scalded about the body five days ago, while engaged in tapping the boiler of the steamer at the wharf in Richmond, Va., was brought to this City yesterday, and removed to the Park Hospital.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company have commenced active operations in the matter of the Fourth-avenue improvements. Workmen are busily engaged in laying down two railroad tracks through Harlem, to be used while the proposed change of grade of the regular tracks is being made.

Judge Blatchford, yesterday, ordered the discharge from the army of James William Cosgrove, of Cambridge, Mass., a lad of seventeen years. On the 15th inst. the boy ran away and enlisted, being assigned to the Fourteenth Infantry, on Governor's Island. He asserted at the time that he was of age.

The trial of Emil Aubrie, for shooting his wife, Leonie, on the 15th of June, was continued, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, Francois Donaneau testified for the defense, that a man named Lagneau and Mrs. Aubrie had lived together quite an unheard of time from the City. The Court adjourned to this morning.

Robert Geisslberg, proprietor of the "Pavilion" concert-saloon, Adolph Brook, his barkeeper; Martin Campbell, proprietor of the "Arion," and Victor Gilbert, his bar-keeper, were charged, before Justice Cox, yesterday, with violating the Excise law. Geisslberg was held for trial in $500 bail, and the others were discharged.

Fires occurred yesterday at No. 1,303 Third-avenue, damage $50; at No. 255 Ninth-avenue, damage $25; at No. 140 Elizabeth-street, damage $50; at No. 226 Fifth-avenue, damage $500; at No. 85 West Broadway, damage $25; at No. 76 Beaver-street, damage $1,000; also, on board ship Nightingale, at Pier No. 27 East River; damage, $100.

The New-Haven Railway Company left its old passenger and freight station at the corner of Fourth-avenue